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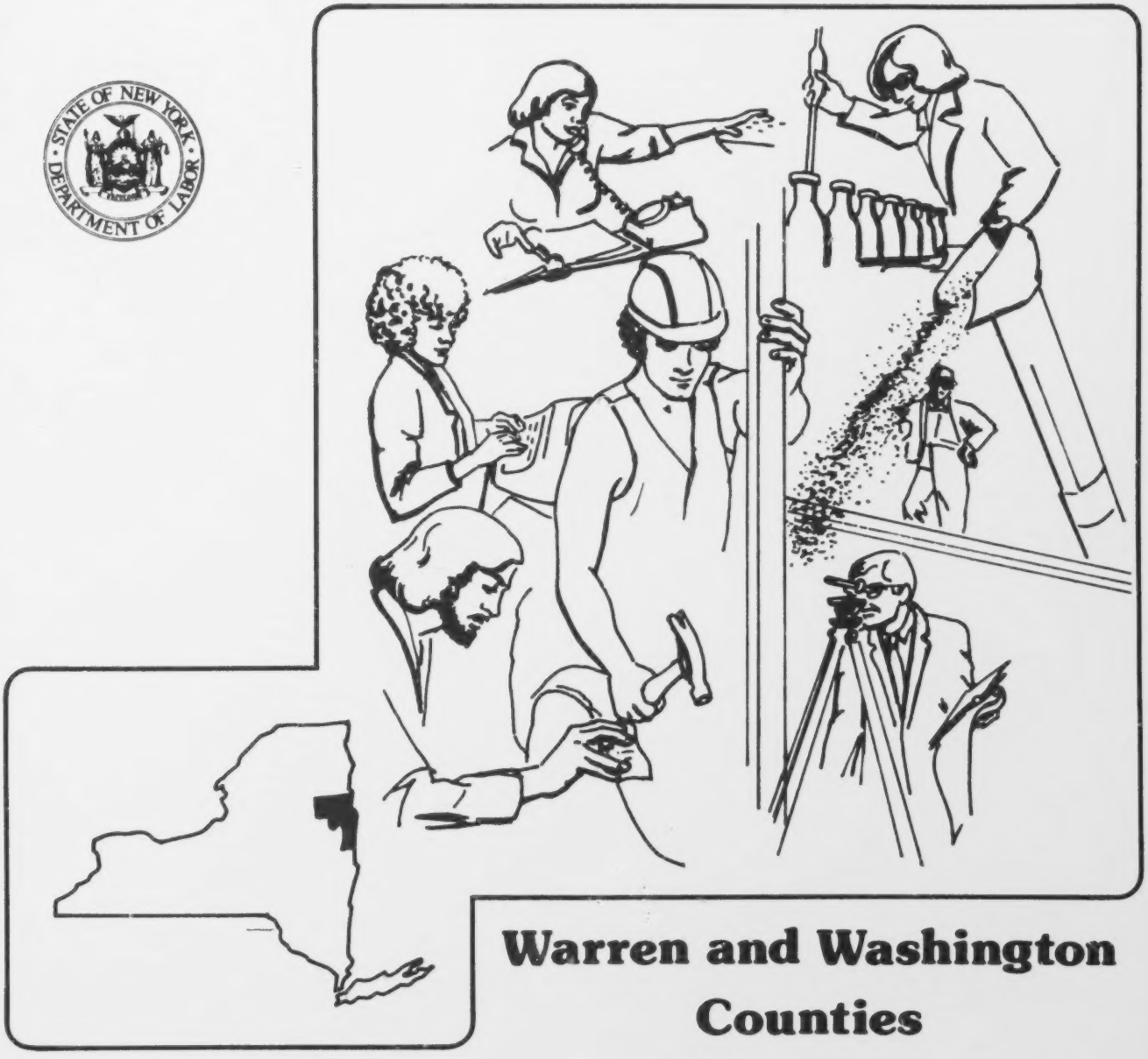
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Warren and Washington Counties

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Industrial Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

SUMMER 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Warren and Washington counties are located in eastern New York, between the Vermont border and the Adirondack Mountains. The mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes dominating Warren County's terrain attract large numbers of tourists annually. Lake George, the area's focal point, is considered one of the finest recreational lakes in the nation. Washington County, by comparison, having fewer woodlands, devotes almost one-third of its available acreage to agriculture while only one percent of Warren County's land area is used for agriculture. Table 1 below presents the percent of land by category of use in 1968 for Warren and Washington counties and New York State.

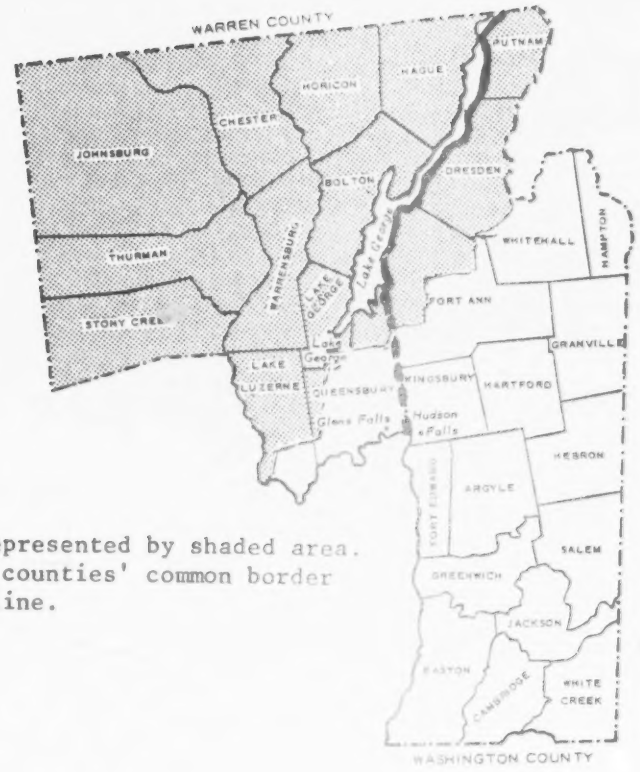
Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968
FOR WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES AND NEW YORK STATE

Category	Warren County	Washington County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	930.4	847.7	49,374.4
Use category			
Active agriculture	0.6	31.7	21.9
Woodlands, forest	80.3	38.8	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	5.6	16.5	17.6
Wet land	2.5	2.7	4.2
Water	6.5	1.6	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.2	0.4	1.3
Residential low and other	1.0	0.5	1.4
Commercial	0.6	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.2	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.8	0.1	1.2
Transportation	0.3	0.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	1.3	6.2	6.7

The State operated Adirondack Park covers 85.8 percent of Warren County and 16.4 percent of Washington County. Map I, below, indicates the area of Warren and Washington counties included in the Park.

MAP I

WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES
AREA INCLUDED IN THE ADIRONDACK PARK



Adirondack Park represented by shaded area. Warren-Washington counties' common border shown with heavy line.

Regulations governing the use of forest preserves have influenced and limited development in these counties, particularly Warren County. The major population concentrations are located outside of the Park. Glens Falls in Warren County and the neighboring Hudson Falls-Fort Edward area in Washington County comprise the principal residential and employment center of the two counties. Interstate highway route 87, the Adirondack Northway, provides convenient access to these cities and tourist areas from the Capital District to the south.

II. Population

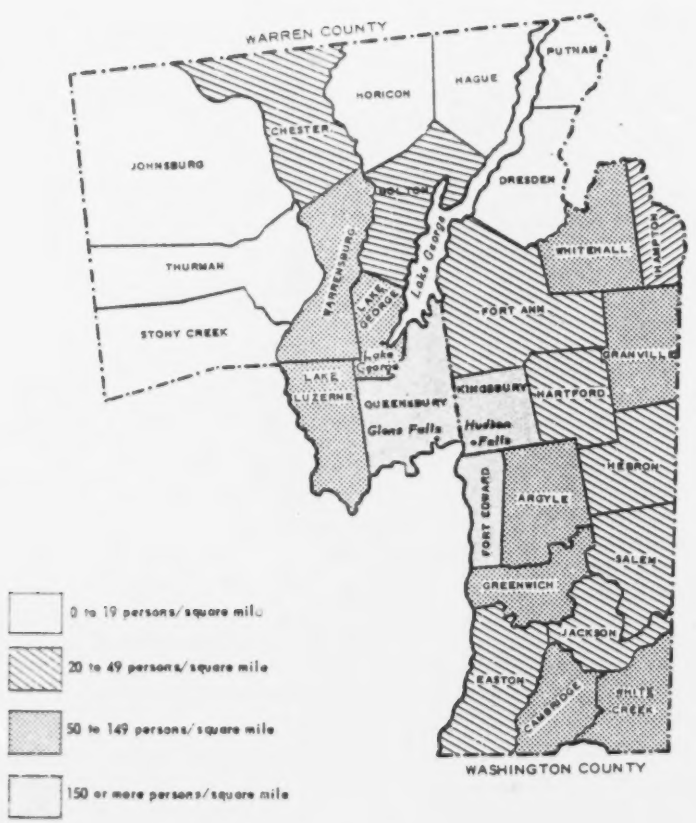
The 1980 census counts of populations in Warren and Washington counties were nearly identical with Warren County having 54,854 residents and Washington County having 54,795. The population densities of the counties were also comparable with 59 persons per square mile in Warren County and 65 residents per square mile in Washington County. These densities were far below the State average of 356 individuals per square mile and ranked 50th and 45th, respectively, among other counties in the State. Map II illustrates the population densities for both counties.

MAP II

WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

POPULATION DENSITIES 1980, BY TOWN

(Densities in persons per square mile)



During the period 1900 to 1980, Warren County's population increased by 83.2 percent and Washington County's population grew by 25.6 percent while the population of New York State rose by 141.5 percent. Unlike the State, however, the growth rate for both counties during the three-decade interval 1950 to 1980 was greater than the previous five decades. Further more, although the State's population declined during the 1970's, both Warren and Washington counties experienced growth. Tables 2a and 2b present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Warren and Washington counties.

Table 2a. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Warren County	Washington County
1900	7,268,894	29,943	43,624
1910	9,113,614	32,223	47,778
1920	10,385,227	31,673	44,888
1930	12,588,066	34,174	46,482
1940	13,479,142	36,035	46,726
1950	14,830,192	39,205	47,144
1960	16,782,304	44,002	48,476
1970	18,241,391	49,402	52,725
1980	17,557,288	54,854	54,795

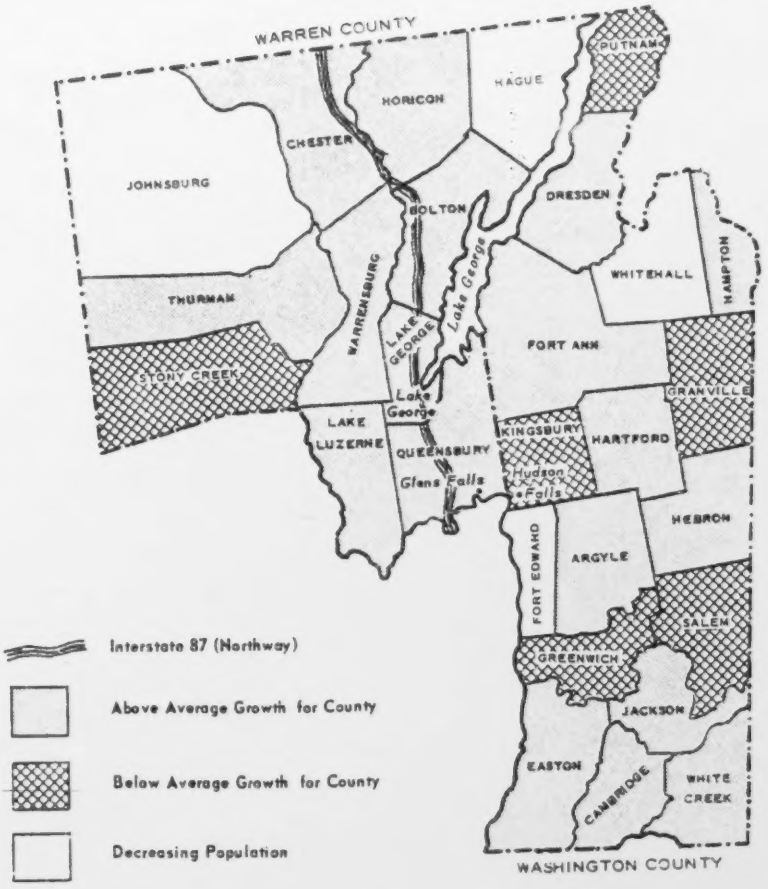
Table 2b. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Warren County	Washington County
1900-1910	25.4	7.6	9.5
1910-1920	14.0	-1.7	-6.0
1920-1930	21.2	7.9	3.6
1930-1940	7.1	5.4	0.5
1940-1950	10.0	8.8	0.9
1950-1960	13.2	12.2	2.8
1960-1970	8.7	12.3	8.8
1970-1980	-3.8	11.0	3.9

Much of the growth in Warren and Washington counties after 1960 can be attributed to completion of major sections of Interstate route 87 (the Northway) which runs from Albany to the Canadian border. This four-lane highway provides an important transportation link to the Capital District and has encouraged commutation and fostered an active tourist trade. Map III indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Warren and Washington counties for the period 1960-1980. The shaded areas represent those towns that grew at a faster rate than the county in which it is located while the crossed areas represent towns that grew at a slower rate. Warren County's greatest growth occurred along the course of Interstate route 87 while Washington County's greatest growth was centered in the towns surrounding Hudson Falls and bordering Saratoga County, an indication of commutation patterns.

MAP III

WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES
POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS FROM 1960 TO 1980,
BY TOWN



Tables 3a and 3b present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Warren County subdivisions while Tables 4a and 4b provide this information for the Washington County subdivisions.

Table 3a. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980 FOR WARREN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Bolton Town	1,184	1,417	1,589	1,793
Chester Town	1,927	1,974	2,330	2,909
Glens Falls City	19,610	18,580	17,222	15,897
Hague Town	761	771	910	766
Horicon Town	791	833	890	1,082
Johnsbury Town	2,076	2,250	2,377	2,173
Lake George Town	1,621	2,429	2,806	3,394
Lake George Village	1,005	1,026	1,046	1,047
Lake Luzerne Town	1,426	1,830	2,174	2,672
Queensbury Town	5,907	10,004	14,506	18,978
Stony Creek Town	479	459	560	528
Thurman Town	529	548	708	852
Warrensburg Town	2,894	2,907	3,330	3,810

Table 3b. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR YEARS 1950-1980 FOR WARREN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970-1980
Bolton Town	19.7	12.1	12.8
Chester Town	2.4	18.0	24.8
Glens Falls City	-5.3	-7.3	-7.7
Hague Town	1.3	18.0	-15.8
Horicon Town	5.3	6.8	21.6
Johnsbury Torn	8.4	5.6	-8.6
Lake George Town	49.8	15.5	21.0
Lake George Village	2.1	1.9	0.1
Lake Luzerne Town	28.3	18.8	22.9
Queensbury Town	69.4	45.0	30.8
Stony Creek Town	-4.2	22.0	-5.7
Thurman Town	3.6	29.2	20.3
Warrensburg Town	0.4	14.6	14.4

Table 4a. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Argyle Town	1,801	1,898	2,415	2,847
Argyle Village	351	355	392	320
Cambridge Town	1,567	1,610	1,702	1,848
Cambridge Village (part)	546	519	495	550
Dresden Town	433	426	480	559
Eastern Town	1,659	1,681	1,956	2,020
Greenwich Village (part)	334	322	334	282
Fort Ann Town	3,122	3,124	3,749	4,425
Fort Ann Village	463	453	562	509
Fort Edward Town	6,213	6,523	6,719	6,479
Fort Edward Village	3,797	3,737	3,733	3,561
Granville Town	5,116	5,015	5,412	5,566
Granville Village	2,826	2,715	2,784	2,696
Greenwich Town	3,811	3,969	4,177	4,276
Greenwich Village (part)	1,878	1,941	1,758	1,673
Hampton Town	576	469	464	559
Hartford Town	1,271	1,058	1,398	1,742
Hebron Town	1,134	1,026	1,212	1,288
Jackson Town	857	795	941	1,228
Kingsbury Town	9,503	11,012	11,737	11,660
Hudson Falls Village	7,236	7,752	7,917	7,419
Putnam Town	534	490	579	506
Salem Town	2,171	2,258	2,346	2,377
Salem Village	1,067	1,076	1,025	959
White Creek Town	2,120	2,365	2,644	2,988
Cambridge Village (part)	1,146	1,229	1,276	1,270
Whitehall Town	5,256	4,757	4,794	4,427
Whitehall Village	4,457	4,016	3,764	3,241

Table 4b. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR YEARS 1950-1980 FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970-1980
Argyle Town	5.4	27.2	17.9
Argyle Village	1.1	10.4	-18.4
Cambridge Town	2.7	5.7	8.6
Cambridge Village (part)	-4.9	-5.0	11.6
Dresden Town	-1.6	12.7	16.5
Easton Town	1.3	16.4	3.3
Greenwich Village (part)	-3.6	3.7	-15.6
Fort Ann Town	0.1	20.0	18.0
Fort Ann Village	-2.2	24.1	-9.4
Fort Edward Town	5.0	3.0	-3.6
Fort Edward Village	-1.6	-0.1	-4.6
Granville Town	-2.0	7.9	2.8
Granville Village	-3.9	2.5	-3.2
Greenwich Town	4.1	5.2	2.4
Greenwich Village (part)	3.4	-9.4	-4.8
Hampton Town	-18.6	-1.1	20.5
Hartford Town	-16.8	32.1	24.6
Hebron Town	-9.5	18.1	6.3
Jackson Town	-7.2	18.4	30.5
Kingsbury Town	15.9	6.6	-0.7
Hudson Falls Village	7.1	2.1	-6.3
Putnam Town	-8.3	18.2	-12.6
Salem Town	4.0	3.9	1.3
Salem Village	0.8	-4.7	-6.4
White Creek Town	11.6	11.8	13.0
Cambridge Village (part)	7.2	3.8	-0.5
Whitehall Town	-9.5	0.8	-7.7
Whitehall Village	-9.9	-6.3	-13.9

In 1980, the populations of Warren and Washington counties were predominately white. Warren County's racial distribution was 99.1 percent white, 0.4 percent black, and 0.5 percent was categorized as other races, while in Washington County, 97.5 percent of the population was white, 1.7 percent was black, and 0.8 percent was other races. Approximately 0.7 percent of the Warren County residents and 1.1 percent of the Washington County population were also counted as Hispanic. The majority of Warren County's minorities resided in the City of Glens Falls or the Town of Queensbury while Washington County's minorities were centered in the Town of Fort Ann. The unusually large concentration of minorities in the Town of Fort Ann is attributable to the inmate population at the Great Meadows Correctional Facility. Tables 5a and 5b below present the 1980 population counts by race for Warren and Washington counties and the county subdivisions.

Table 5a. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR WARREN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Warren County	54,854	54,343	240	66	130	75
Bolton Town	1,793	1,786	1	-	-	6
Chester Town	2,909	2,890	3	1	-	15
Glens Falls City	15,897	15,678	154	26	26	13
Hague Town	766	761	-	-	2	3
Horican Town	1,082	1,078	-	-	2	2
Johnsbury Town	2,173	2,160	4	4	4	1
Lake George Town	3,394	3,373	10	1	7	3
Lake George Village	1,047	1,044	2	-	1	-
Lake Luzerne Town	2,672	2,662	-	7	1	2
Queensbury Town	18,978	18,789	63	20	80	26
Stony Creek Town	528	527	-	1	-	-
Thurman Town	852	847	3	-	1	1
Warrensburg Town	3,810	3,792	2	6	7	3

Table 5b. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Washington County	54,795	54,343	913	59	74	320
Argyle Town	2,847	2,840	-	4	2	1
Argyle Village	320	318	-	2	-	-
Cambridge Town	1,848	1,824	3	7	11	2
Cambridge Village (part)	550	539	3	I	6	1
Dresden Town	559	559	-	-	-	-
Easton Town	2,020	2,018	-	1	1	-
Greenwich Village (part)	282	282	-	-	-	-
Fort Ann Town	4,425	3,303	853	6	3	260
Fort Ann Village	509	507	1	-	-	1
Fort Edward Town	6,479	6,443	15	4	13	4
Fort Edward Village	3,561	3,543	11	-	7	-
Granville Town	5,566	5,538	5	9	8	6
Granville Village	2,696	2,689	1	2	-	4
Greenwich Town	4,276	4,254	-	4	4	14
Greenwich Village (part)	1,673	1,668	-	1	2	2
Hampton Town	559	558	-	1	-	-
Hartford Town	1,742	1,740	-	1	-	1
Hebron Town	1,288	1,283	-	-	2	3
Jackson Town	1,228	1,220	2	1	4	1
Kingsbury Town	11,660	11,610	19	11	5	15
Hudson Falls Village	7,419	7,383	11	6	4	15
Putnam Town	506	505	-	1	-	-
Salem Town	2,377	2,368	1	4	1	3
Salem Village	959	959	-	-	-	-
White Creek Town	2,988	2,954	10	3	16	5
Cambridge Village (part)	1,270	1,247	7	-	13	3
Whitehall Town	4,427	4,411	5	2	4	5
Whitehall Village	3,241	3,228	5	1	3	4

III. THE LABOR MARKET IN WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Introduction

A labor market represents the melding of people and jobs. Often the labor market is thought of as a setting where labor is available and needed. The supply side or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. The demand side of the labor market entails the labor requirements of employers. The labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others. In addition, however, there are the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers and other small-business people, who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include people under 16 years of age, all retired people, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, and discouraged jobseekers who have given up on job hunting and institutionalized persons.

A concept used to show the relationship between people in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR). The LFPR is measured by the percent of the population that is counted in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people who are 16 years old or older and 5,800 of them are either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size, character, and changes in both the total labor force and the participation rates are dependent on a number of economic, social and political factors. The most important determinants include levels and changes in technology, productivity, economic activity and market patterns, industrial and occupational composition, migration and commutation patterns, population size and demographic characteristics, skill and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Broader Labor Market for Warren and Washington Counties

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Glens Falls-Hudson Falls Labor Area is an example of an LMA. It is generally defined as Warren and Washington counties. This is an integrated labor area centered on the City of Glens Falls and the Village of Lake George in Warren County and the Villages of Hudson Falls and Fort Edward in Washington County. The majority of the residents in Warren and Washington counties live and work in this urban grouping, making it a cohesive core of the labor market area.

In a broader sense, however, Warren and Washington counties are linked geographically and economically to the more extensive Capital District area to the south. The cities of Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Albany and Troy play an important part in the economic health and growth of Warren and Washington counties, a tie that has grown since the opening of the Northway (Interstate 87) two decades ago.

The interaction of the labor force and job markets in Warren and Washington counties and the Capital District can be shown in a number of population and economic statistics. Perhaps the best measure is the daily commutation of workers from their residences to their jobs. Table 6 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Warren and Washington counties.

Table 6. WORK COMMUTATION FOR WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES IN 1970

Area	Incommuting		Outcommuting	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Commuting between Warren County and:				
Total of all outside areas	6,270	100.0	3,670	100.0
Washington County	3,279	52.3	1,565	42.6
Capital District 1/	2,474	39.5	1,316	35.9
Elsewhere	517	8.2	789	21.5
Commuting between Washington County and:				
Total of all outside areas	3,411	100.0	5,734	100.0
Warren County	1,565	45.9	3,279	57.2
Capital District 1/	1,196	35.0	1,638	28.6
Elsewhere	650	19.1	817	14.2

1/ The Capital District covers the counties of Albany, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga and Schenectady. The Capital District figures are, in part, estimated.

SOURCES: "Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970," Labor Research Report No. 6, 1973, New York State Department of Labor; and "Commuting From County to County in New York State, 1970," Research Bulletin No. 40, 1975, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1970, Warren County had more workers commuting into (6,270) than out of (3,670) its borders, making it one of the few nonmetropolitan counties in New York State that experienced a net-inward commutation for employment. Although one in every five working residents of Warren County commuted to a job outside the County, a still greater inflow of workers accounted for 30 percent of the people working in the County. In fact, only one county outside of New York City had a greater proportion of "in commutation" in its county work force than did Warren County. This exceptionally high incommutation for Warren County was due to the proximity of the County's major job center, the Glens Falls-Lake George area, to Fort Edward and Hudson Falls in Washington County and to the Northway-linked "bedroom" communities in Saratoga County.

Washington County's commuting patterns were typical of nonmetropolitan counties. The net flow of commuters was outward, with the 1970 data showing 3,411 people journeying in and 5,734 traveling out for jobs. This exchange of workers occurred primarily with Warren and Saratoga counties. When the entire Warren and Washington county labor market area (LMA) was considered, there was a small net outcommutation. In 1970, a total of 4,837 people commuted to jobs outside the LMA, while 4,560 people commuted inward.

The Labor Force in Warren and Washington Counties

Changes in the labor force in Warren and Washington counties has corresponded with expansion in the counties' population over the last decade. From a total of 37,741 in 1970, the civilian labor force 1/ grew 28.2 percent over the next decade to a total of 48,399 in 1980. The highest growth periods were 1974-1975 and 1978-1980, expansion years in the base-year cycle. Washington County experienced a slightly higher growth rate (28.9 percent) over the 1970-1980 period than Warren County (27.5 percent). Table 7 shows the changes in the labor force, including component parts, for both counties for years 1970 and 1974-1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DATA FOR THE WARREN-WASHINGTON LABOR AREA, WARREN COUNTY AND WASHINGTON COUNTY FOR YEARS 1970, 1974-1980

Area and item	1970	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Warren-Washington labor market								
Labor force, total	37,741	40,439	42,639	44,942	45,512	46,306	47,550	48,399
Employment	35,811	37,539	37,818	40,101	40,762	42,252	43,578	44,126
Unemployment	1,930	2,900	4,821	4,841	4,750	4,054	3,972	4,273
Unemployment rate	5.1	7.2	11.3	10.8	10.4	8.8	8.4	8.8
Warren County								
Labor force, total	18,620	20,012	21,085	22,182	22,727	22,755	23,373	23,745
Employment	17,467	18,432	18,521	19,511	19,968	20,496	21,139	21,404
Unemployment	1,153	1,580	2,564	2,671	2,759	2,259	2,234	2,341
Unemployment rate	6.2	7.9	12.2	12.0	12.1	9.9	9.6	9.9
Washington County								
Labor force, total	19,121	20,427	21,554	22,761	22,785	23,552	24,177	24,654
Employment	18,344	19,107	19,297	20,591	20,794	21,757	22,439	22,722
Unemployment	777	1,320	2,257	2,170	1,991	1,795	1,738	1,932
Unemployment rate	4.1	6.5	10.5	9.5	8.7	7.6	7.2	7.8

SOURCES: 1970 data from 1970 Census, PC(1)-34, New York, Table 121. 1974 to 1980 data from annual "Civilian Labor Force Data--New York State and Selected Areas," New York State Department of Labor.

A significant portion of the growth in Warren-Washington labor force during the 1970's was attributable to increases in population. During this period, however, the proportion of the working-age population in the labor force also increased. The labor force participation rate (LFPR) in the two-county area rose from 55.0 percent in 1970 to 58.1 percent in 1980. In

1/ The civilian labor force includes both the employed and the unemployed, but does not include military personnel.

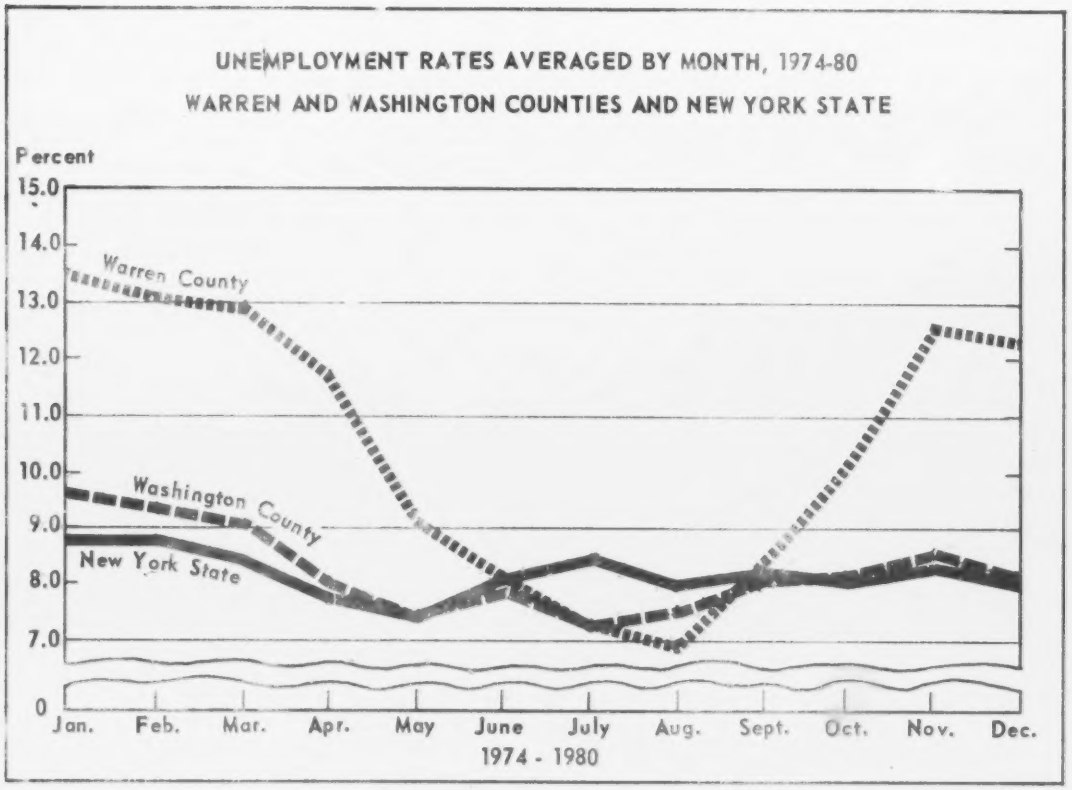
Warren County, the participation rate increased from 55.7 percent to 57.0, while in Washington County, the LFPR increased from 54.2 percent to 59.3 percent [2/]. As in other areas of the State and nation, the LFPR increases in Warren and Washington counties occurred while there were slight declines in the rates for males and offsetting increases in the female rates.

In recent years, the labor force has expanded more rapidly than job opportunities. Unemployment has fluctuated over the decade in response to changes in the business cycle, but there has been a general trend of increasing unemployment during the 1970's. The unemployment rate in the Warren-Washington counties area stood at 5.1 percent when the 1970 Census was taken. It rose to a peak of 11.3 percent in 1975, and then gradually declined to 8.4 percent in 1979. In 1980 the area jobless rate rose again slightly to 8.8 percent and has continued to climb moderately in early 1981. Statistics for the combined area, however, are an average of the counties' data and often are not representative of the individual counties. The unemployment situation in Warren County has differed from that in Washington County. Washington County's jobless rate averaged 8.3 percent over the 1974-1980 period, a rate similar to the statewide average of 8.2 percent for the same period. Meanwhile, Warren County's rate averaged 10.5 percent during the 1974-1980 period. Although the data are not sufficient for making definitive conclusions, the trends appear to indicate that Washington County's economy recovers faster from recessions than Warren County's. The national recession hit both Warren and Washington counties harder in 1975 than it did the State as a whole, but Washington County's jobless rate recovered in 1976 and 1977 while unemployment remained at peak levels in Warren County. Not until 1978 did Warren County's economy move onto a recovery path and regain momentum.

While the changes in the unemployment rates of Warren and Washington counties follow changes in the State rate over the business cycle, there are marked seasonal differences. For the period 1974 to 1980, the average monthly unemployment rate for New York State ranged from a low of 7.5 percent in May to a high of 8.9 percent in the January and February months. The rate during the peak months of unemployment was only one-fifth larger than the lowest rate during the year. Washington County's unemployment rate increased almost one-third from 7.5 percent during spring months to 9.7 percent during winter months. Warren County's unemployment rate, on the other hand, demonstrated unusual seasonality by nearly doubling the average lowest summer month rate of 7.0 percent to an average monthly winter high of 13.6 percent. Graph A presents the seasonal trends in average unemployment rates by month in Warren and Washington counties and New York State for the period 1974 to 1980.

2/ The 1970 LFPR is calculated directly from Table 121, 1970 Census, PC(1)-34. The 1980 Census data is not yet available for age groups. The all-age totals are available, however, to which the age distribution proportions derived from the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory data are applied; the resulting working age (16 years old and older) population is used as the base to calculate the 1980 labor force participation rates.

GRAPH A



The significant differences between the seasonal unemployment rates of Warren and Washington counties is explained by their dissimilar industrial compositions. The highly-seasonal tourist industry, a primary component of Warren County's economy, accounts for an average annual employment of nearly 3,650 in 1979, or 18 percent of the private sector total. 3/ Statewide the tourism industry employs less than 10 percent of private-sector workers; in Washington County, the proportion is less than 5 percent. Furthermore, during summer months Warren County tourism employment climbs to 27-29 percent of total private employment in the County and then declines to 14-16 percent in winter. In 1980, this seasonal swing in Warren County tourism employment exceeded 3,800 workers, accounting for over 85 percent of the seasonal change in all private employment in the County.

3/ The tourism industry is based on a grouping of industries classified as the "tourism and recreation businesses" by the New York State Department of Commerce. It includes, among other businesses, hotels and other lodging places, amusement and recreation services, commercial sports, car rentals, theaters, gift shops, sporting goods stores, eating and drinking establishments, gas stations, travel services, bus terminals, and other transportation businesses. Figures used are for covered employment.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in Warren-Washington Counties

The industrial compositions of Warren and Washington counties combine to give the two-county labor market area a relatively broad range of economic activity. Table 8 provides the industrial percent distribution of the nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Warren-Washington counties labor market area, and compares these figures to statewide and national percentages.

Table 8. INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION PERCENTAGES OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE WARREN-WASHINGTON AREA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES, 1978 - 1980 AVERAGES

Industrial sector	Warren-Washington labor area	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	27.5	20.7	23.2
Durable goods, total	14.0	10.6	13.5
Lumber and furniture	3.0	0.5	1.4
Stone, clay and glass	1.1	0.6	0.8
Primary and fabricated metals	0.1	2.0	3.2
Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment	1.8	3.5	5.0
Electrical machinery and instruments	8.0	4.0	3.1
Nondurable goods, total	13.5	10.1	9.7
Apparel and textiles	2.7	3.0	2.4
Paper	7.2	0.7	0.8
Food, tobacco, and printing and publishing	1.2	3.5	3.4
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber and miscellaneous manufacturing	2.4	2.9	3.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	72.5	79.3	76.8
Construction	3.1	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and utilities	3.6	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	21.2	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.9	8.5	5.5
Services and miscellaneous non-manufacturing	19.1	23.0	20.2
Government	20.3	18.4	17.9

SOURCE: United States data are from the U.S. Labor Department's Monthly Labor Review, October 1980 and April 1981.

The economy in the Warren and Washington counties labor area is similar to the economies of the State and nation insofar as the nonmanufacturing industries are the primary and most dynamic sector of the economy, but manufacturing has greater significance in the area then it has in the State or nation.

The Basic Economic Sectors in the Warren-Washington Counties Labor Area

A local economy, such as the Warren-Washington counties labor market area, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The economic base of the Warren-Washington counties area includes manufacturing in general, with particular specialization in lumber and furniture, stone, clay and glass, electrical machinery, instruments, and paper products. Among nonmanufacturing industries the economic base includes certain trade and service sectors, particularly those in the tourist industry, and government services.

Generalizing about the principal industries in the Warren-Washington counties area tends to overlook the substantial differences in the economic bases of the individual counties. Table 9 below reveals these differences through a comparison of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the counties.

Table 9. EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY
FOR WARREN COUNTY, WASHINGTON COUNTY,
NEW YORK STATE, AND THE NATION
AVERACED FOR THE PERIOD 1978-80

Industry categories	Percent of total nonagricultural employment by industry			
	Warren County	Washington County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	18.7	42.1	20.7	23.2
Durable goods, total	5.8	27.6	10.6	13.5
Lumber and furniture	2.0	4.6*	0.5	1.4
Stone, clay and glass	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.8
Primary and fabricated metals	0.2	0.1	2.0	3.2
Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment	1.0	3.0	3.5	5.0
Electrical machinery and instruments	1.9	18.3*	4.0	3.1

Table 9. (continued)

Industry categories	Percent of total nonagricultural employment by industry			
	Warren County	Washington County	New York State	United States
Nondurable goods, total	12.9	14.5	10.1	9.7
Apparel and textiles	3.8*	1.0	3.0	2.4
Paper	4.6*	11.4*	0.7	0.8
Food, tobacco, and printing and publishing	1.6	0.5	3.5	3.4
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber and miscellaneous mfg.	2.9	1.6	2.9	3.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	81.3	57.9	79.3	76.8
Construction	2.9	3.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.2	2.5	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	26.7*	11.8	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	7.0	1.4	8.5	5.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmfg.	25.0*	10.5	23.0	20.2
Government	15.5	28.3*	18.4	17.9

* Indicates an industry included in the economic base.

Table 9 also presents the employment distribution by industry for New York State and the nation. Comparison of county distributions with State and national proportions indicate that the economic base of Washington County includes government and industries producing electrical machinery and instruments, lumber and furniture, and paper products, while the economic base in Warren County consists of wholesale and retail trade, services, and industries producing paper, apparel, and textiles. In Washington County the manufacturing sector as a whole accounts for a larger share of total nonagricultural employment than in Warren County, the State, or the nation. Nonmanufacturing, primarily industries associated with tourism, travel, and recreation, dominates the economy of Warren County.

Changes in the Economic Base of the Warren-Washington Counties Labor Market Area

The economic base of the Warren-Washington counties area has undergone significant changes in recent years. Most of these changes parallel trends for the entire State and nation, although there are some noteable differences. Table 11 below shows industrial shifts occurring in nonfarm employment in the Warren-Washington counties area between the periods 1970-1972 and 1978-1980.

Table 10. CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN WARREN-WASHINGTON AREA BETWEEN 1970-1972 AND 1978-1980

Industrial sectors	1970-1972 average		1978-1980 average		Change from 1970-1972 average to 1978-1980 average	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Nonagricultural employment, total	33,952	100.0	38,684	100.0	4,732	13.9
Manufacturing, total	11,211	33.0	10,625	27.5	-586	-5.2
Durable goods, total	4,730	13.9	5,402	14.0	672	14.2
Lumber and furniture	973	2.9	1,153	3.0	180	18.5
Stone, clay, and glass	497	1.5	419	1.1	-78	-15.7
Primary and fabricated metals	39	0.1	50	0.1	11	28.2
Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment	567	1.7	677	1.8	110	19.4
Electrical machinery and instruments	2,655	7.8	3,103	8.0	448	16.9
Nondurable goods, total	6,492	19.1	5,223	13.5	-1,269	-19.5
Apparel and textiles	1,736	5.1	1,068	2.8	-668	-38.5
Paper	3,148	9.3	2,769	7.2	-379	-12.0
Food, tobacco, and printing and publishing	471	1.4	453	1.2	-18	-3.8
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber and miscellaneous mfg.	1,136	3.4	935	2.4	-201	-17.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	22,741	67.0	28,059	72.5	5,318	23.4
Construction	1,281	3.8	1,184	3.0	-97	-7.6
Transportation, communication and public utilities	1,453	4.3	1,385	3.6	-68	-4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	6,612	19.5	8,183	21.2	1,571	23.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,608	4.7	1,907	4.9	299	18.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmfg.	5,621	16.6	7,555	19.5	1,934	34.4
Government	6,165	18.2	7,846	20.3	1,681	27.3

Manufacturing employment is declining in importance in the Warren-Washington counties area, as it is in the State and nation. The expanding sectors include trade, services and government. Within manufacturing, the decline can be attributed to nondurable-goods industries, particularly apparel, textiles, paper, and chemicals. In contrast, the durable-goods sector has maintained its proportionate share in the Warren-Washington area, with modest employment gains for lumber, nonelectrical machinery, and instruments.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area are the result of fluctuations at three levels--the national economy, individual or related industries, and economic, social, and political changes in the local labor area. These three factors can impact on employment in each industry in the Warren-Washington counties area. The effects of these factors on employment in each industry are shown in Table 11 below. The total of the component shares of change equals the percent change in employment in each industry.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGE IN WARREN-WASHINGTON INDUSTRIES' EMPLOYMENT FROM 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980

Industrial sectors	Percent change in employment in Warren-Washington counties	Share of the change attributable to:		
		Percent change in total national employment	Percent change in national employment of industry	Percent change resulting from local factors in Warren-Washington counties
Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment	13.9	23.9	-	-10.0
Manufacturing, total	-5.2	23.9	-15.4	-13.7
Durable goods	14.2	23.9	-10.3	0.6
Lumber and furniture	18.5	23.9	-16.0	10.6
Stone, clay, and glass	-15.7	23.9	-18.2	-21.4
Primary and fabricated metals	28.2	23.9	-19.0	23.3
Nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment	19.4	23.9	-4.3	-0.2
Electrical machinery and instruments	16.9	23.9	-4.8	-2.2
Nondurable goods, total	-19.5	23.9	-22.1	-21.3
Apparel and textiles	-38.5	23.9	-29.8	-32.6
Paper	-12.0	23.9	-22.8	-13.1
Food, tobacco, and printing and publishing	-3.8	23.9	-20.6	-7.1
Chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and miscellaneous manufacturing	-17.7	23.9	-15.9	-25.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	23.4	23.9	5.5	-6.0
Construction	-7.6	23.9	-6.0	-25.5
Transportation, communication and utilities	-4.7	23.9	-11.4	-17.2
Wholesale and retail trade	23.8	23.9	6.4	-6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18.6	23.9	7.3	-12.6
Service and miscellaneous manufacturing	34.4	23.9	19.9	-9.4
Government	27.3	23.9	-0.7	4.1

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increase in demand for all goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent then, any change in the local employment of an industry other than an increase of 23.9 percent is attributable to factors peculiar to national changes in employment within an industry or to local factors affecting area employment within the industry. Table 11 points out, for example, that the 5.2 percent reduction in the manufacturing employment in the Warren-Washington counties area was the result of the growth in the national economy partially offsetting a national trend of decreasing manufacturing employment and additional limiting factors in the local area. A similar reasoning explains the changes in employment involved in the manufacture of nondurable goods. Employment in industries manufacturing durable goods, however, experienced a net gain over the period even though national employment in durable-goods manufacturing declined. Nonmanufacturing employment grew at nearly the same rate as the national economy during the period due to the effects of a 5.6 percent increase in the national manufacturing employment countering local factors which would have depressed the nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 6.0 percent.

In summary, while most nonmanufacturing sectors have grown in the Warren-Washington counties area during the period, this growth is commensurate with the gains in the industry nationwide and the national economy as a whole. In contrast, the positive influence of local factors was concentrated in a select group of manufacturing industries, in particular lumber, instruments, food, and rubber.

Stability of the Labor Market in the Warren-Washington Counties Area

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables acting on the supply and demand for labor. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment, as mentioned above, labor turnover, industrial conflict, and industrial expansion or decline.

Labor turnover rates measure the number of accessions, such as new hires, and recalls, and the number of separations, such as quits and layoffs, per 100 employees. Available only for manufacturing, labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions and separations are indicative of worker movement both into and out of each industry.

Table 12 below gives the average monthly turnover rates for both the Warren-Washington counties area and the State for the period from May 1980 to April 1981.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING FOR NEW YORK STATE AND THE WARREN-WASHINGTON COUNTIES AREA MAY 1980 TO APRIL 1981

Turnover component	New York State	Warren-Washington
Accession rates per 100 employees		
Total	3.6	3.1
New hires	1.9	1.2
Recalls	1.4	1.5
Separation rates per 100 employees		
Total	3.7	3.4
Quits	1.1	0.6
Layoffs	1.9	2.0

During the 12-month period of May 1980 to April 1981, the turnover rate in the Warren-Washington counties area was lower than that of New York State. With regard to both the accessions and separations the Warren-Washington counties' rates were less than their statewide counterparts. In this case, the rate in which new hires were added to manufacturing payrolls in the Warren-Washington counties area was lower than the rate for the State. The separation rate was also somewhat lower in the Warren-Washington counties area than statewide primarily because the quit rate was significantly lower in the Warren-Washington counties area.

Summary of Labor Market Information

The economy of the Warren-Washington counties area has continued to grow during the last decade. While State employment has remained relatively constant since the late 1960's, the number of jobs in the Warren-Washington counties area has increased moderately. During the period 1970 to 1980, nonagricultural employment in the area increased from 34,200 to 39,400, a 15 percent increase.

When examined separately, the economies of Warren and Washington counties are quite dissimilar. Washington County depends heavily on manufacturing with nearly half its work force engaged in the production of goods. By comparison, a relatively small proportion of Warren County's work force is employed in manufacturing. Tourism is the key to Warren County's economy. The differences in the industrial basis of these counties has resulted in contrasting economic characteristics. Warren County experiences significant seasonal fluctuations in total employment and employment by industry while Washington County's employment levels are relatively stable. These seasonal differences impact on many aspects of the labor force including unemployment, commutation patterns, and labor turnover rates.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Warren and Washington counties.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 13 presents personal income by source for 1974 and 1977; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 3-year span. In 1977, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for approximately two-thirds of total personal income in Warren and Washington counties. Transfer payments provided an additional 18.2 percent in Warren County and 19.3 percent in Washington County; property income contributed 15.4 percent in Warren County and 11.9 percent in Washington County.

Table 13. PERSONAL INCOME OF WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974 - 1977

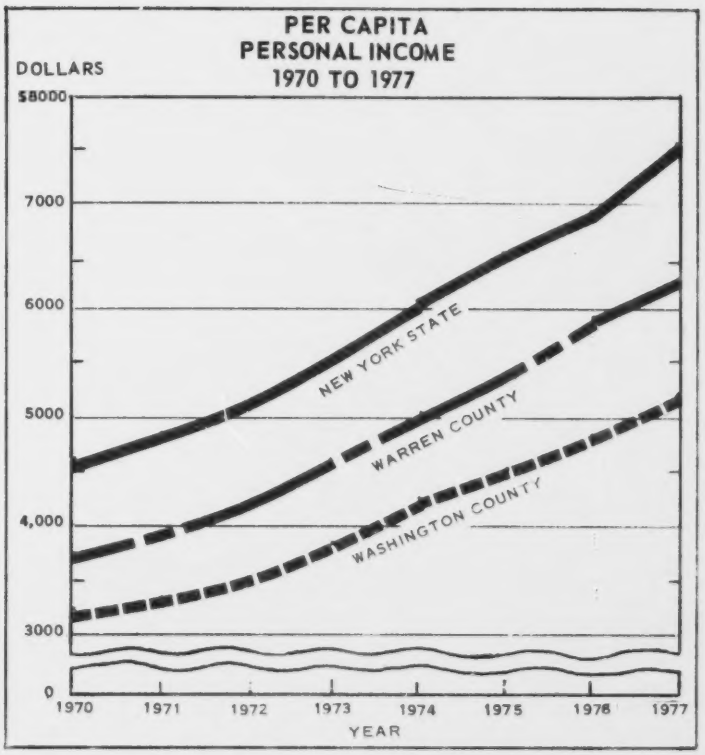
($ millions)

Category	1974	1977	Change 1974-1977		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1977
Warren County						
Total personal income	$253.7	$336.7	83.0	32.7	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	170.0	223.5	53.5	31.5	67.0	66.4
Property income	40.4	52.0	11.6	28.7	15.9	15.4
Transfer payments	43.3	61.2	17.9	41.3	17.1	18.2
Washington County						
Total personal income	241.4	288.9	47.5	19.7	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	174.5	198.8	24.3	13.9	72.3	69.8
Property income	29.7	34.5	4.8	16.2	12.3	11.9
Transfer payments	37.2	55.7	18.5	49.7	15.4	19.3

Between 1970 and 1977, personal income in Warren County increased 80 percent, from $186.4 to $336.7 million. During the same period, in Washington County, total personal income rose 70 percent from $169.7 to $288.9 million.

Warren County ranked 21st among all 62 counties in the State in 1977 with a per capita income of $6,330; Washington County ranked 51st with a per capita income in 1977 of $5,217. From 1970-1977 Warren County's per capita income grew 69 percent while Washington County's increased 63 percent. Graph B presents the growth trends in per capita personal income for Warren and Washington counties and New York State for the period 1970-1977.

GRAPH B



In 1977, manufacturing was the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in both counties, accounting for almost half such income in Washington County. Services and wholesale and retail trade were next in importance in Warren County while in Washington County government (led by the State-operated Great Meadows Correctional Facility) was in second place--but of minimal importance. Farming generated a significant share of income in Washington County but contributed a negligible amount to the Warren County economy. Table 14 presents 1977 labor and proprietors' income, by industry, for Warren and Washington counties and Graph C illustrates the proportion of labor and proprietors' income of each county attributed to each industry. 4/

4/ See Appendix B for comparison of Labor and Proprietors' Income by industry in Warren and Washington counties and New York State.

Table 14. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1977
WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

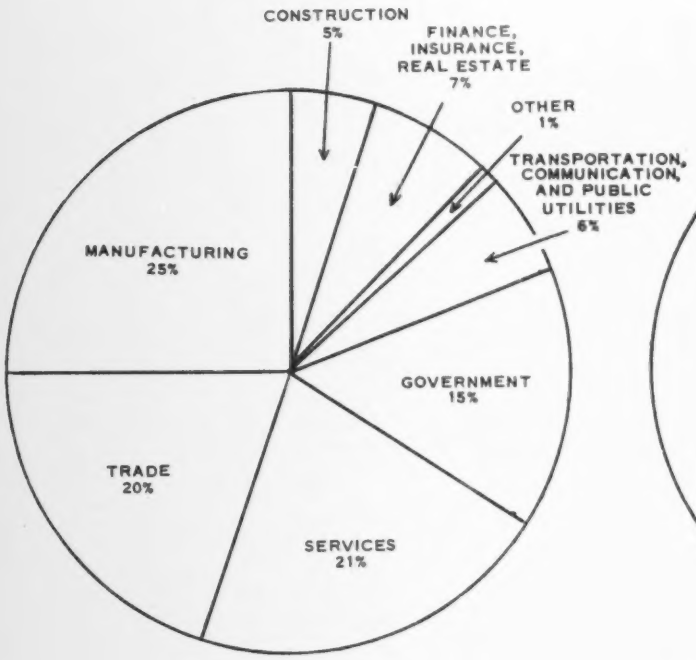
($ millions)

Industry	Warren County	Washington County
Total	$259.5	$187.3
Manufacturing	65.8	88.3
Contract construction	12.5	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	53.1	16.4
Services	54.5	14.5
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.7	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17.2	2.8
Farm	0.3	9.0
Other	2.5	0.7
Government	37.9	41.2

GRAPH C

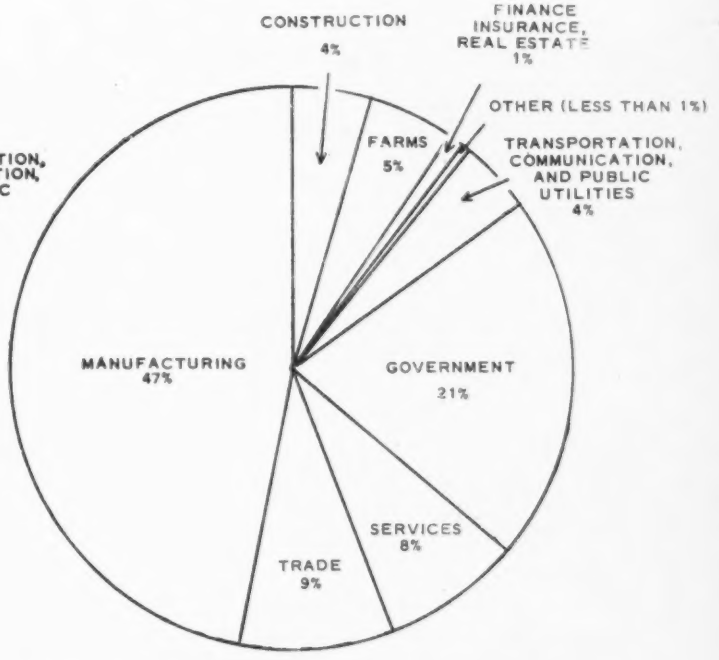
DISTRIBUTION OF 1977 LABOR AND PROPRIETORS, INCOME BY INDUSTRY, WARREN & WASHINGTON COUNTIES

WARREN COUNTY



NOTE: FOR WARREN COUNTY THE "OTHER" CATEGORY INCLUDES FARMING AND MINING.

WASHINGTON COUNTY



NOTE: BECAUSE AGRICULTURE IS MORE IMPORTANT TO WASHINGTON COUNTY, FARMING IS SHOWN SEPARATELY AND IS NOT INCLUDED IN "OTHER".

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Warren County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1979 was in transportation industries, the lowest in trade. As in Warren County, transportation industries in Washington County were the highest paying. However, service industries were the lowest paying in Washington County. Tables 16a and 16b present annual average weekly wages paid in Warren and Washington counties between 1975 and 1979 by selected industrial classification. The averages are derived from data on firms covered by unemployment insurance.

Table 15a. WARREN COUNTY: AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID, 1975-1979
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Contract construction	$223	$195	$236	$164	$180
Manufacturing	208	224	243	274	287
Transportation and public utilities	243	266	276	304	345
Trade	129	135	140	150	159
Finance, insurance, and real estate	164	171	175	187	201
Services	133	138	146	168	179

Table 15b. WASHINGTON COUNTY: AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID, 1975-1979
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Contract construction	$206	$208	$229	$290	$276
Manufacturing	210	230	249	277	294
Transportation and public utilities	246	272	290	319	358
Trade	123	130	127	133	149
Finance, insurance, and real estate	143	151	156	163	162
Services	108	111	122	116	124

Comparison of the data in the two preceding tables shows that for most industries the average weekly wage was greater in Warren than in Washington County. This is consistent with the fact that Warren County's per capita income is higher. Furthermore, this wage comparison helps explain why transfer payments account for a larger share of total personal income in Washington than in Warren County.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs. Table 17 presents the 1981 OMB poverty guidelines and USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Warren and Washington counties. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in each county expected to fall within OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 16. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING INCOME STANDARD LEVEL BY FAMILY SIZE FOR WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	4,310	5,690	7,070	8,450	8,830	11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,130	5,130	7,040	8,690	10,250	11,990
85 percent LLSIL	3,800	6,230	8,550	10,560	12,460	14,570
100 percent LLSIL	4,470	7,330	10,060	12,420	14,660	17,140

Table 17. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN WARREN-WASHINGTON COUNTIES WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

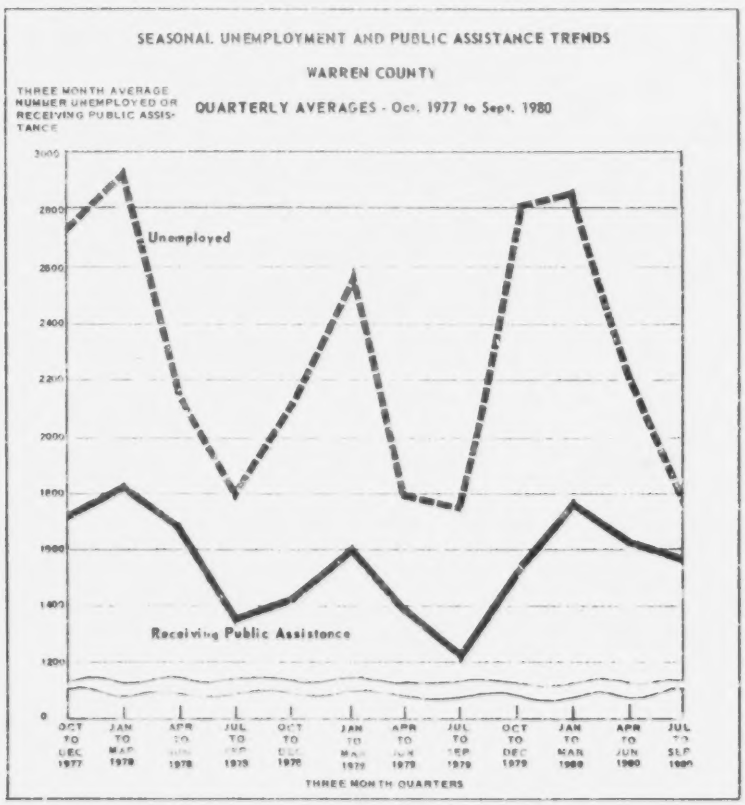
Income level	Warren County	Washington County
Poverty level income	4,900	4,500
70 percent LLSIL	7,088	6,460
85 percent LLSIL	11,273	10,353
100 percent LLSIL	14,550	13,266

V. Social Statistics

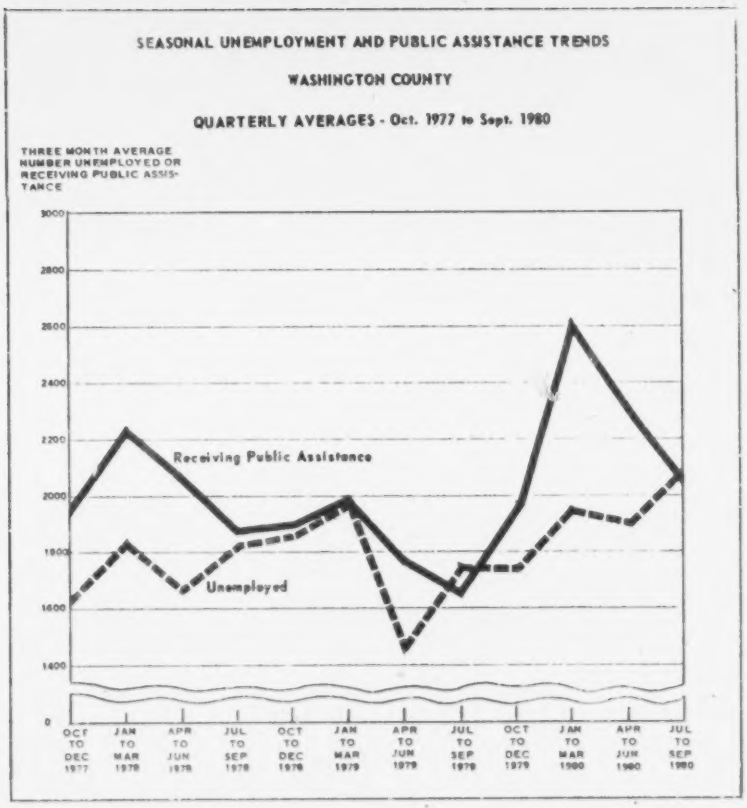
Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped. In Warren County, public assistance recipients averaged 1,631 per month during Fiscal Year 1980. Washington County's Department of Social Services served 2,234 persons per month during the same period. During Fiscal Year 1980 approximately 83.5 percent of the public assistance recipients in Warren County received Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC), 9.0 percent received Home Relief benefits, 7.4 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families and Adults. Washington County's Fiscal Year 1980 client distribution differed slightly from Warren County's, and was as follows: 75.1 percent received AFDC, 12.0 percent received Home Relief; and 12.9 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families and Adults.

Social Services caseloads in both Warren and Washington counties exhibit seasonal fluctuations. The magnitude of these variations is significantly greater in Warren County due to the impact of seasonality in that County's tourist-based economy. Typically, caseloads peak in both counties during the winter quarter (January, February and March) and reach a low point between July and September. Graphs D and E present seasonal trends in the number of recipients of public assistance (PA) and of unemployment in Warren and Washington counties for the period October 1977 to September 1980. Fluctuations in the number of PA recipients in both Warren and Washington counties parallel changes in the counties' total unemployment.

GRAPH D



GRAPH E


SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
WASHINGTON COUNTY
QUARTERLY AVERAGES - Oct. 1977 to Sept. 1980
THREE MONTH AVERAGE NUMBER UNEMPLOYED OR RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
3000
2800
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
0
Receiving Public Assistance
Unemployed
OCT TO DEC 1977
JAN TO MAR 1978
APR TO JUN 1978
JUL TO SEP 1978
OCT TO DEC 1978
JAN TO MAR 1979
APR TO JUN 1979
JUL TO SEP 1979
OCT TO DEC 1979
JAN TO MAR 1980
APR TO JUN 1980
JUL TO SEP 1980

VI. Education

Enrollment Statistics

Enrollments in public and private elementary and secondary schools numbered 13,019 in Warren County and 13,018 in Washington County during the period September 1979 through June 1980. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades 5/ and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 18 below.

Table 18. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FOR WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES 1979-1980

County and public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Warren County, total	6,816	6,203	13,019
Public schools	6,277	5,791	12,068
Private schools	539	412	951
Washington County, total	6,418	6,600	13,018
Public schools	6,368	6,450	12,818
Private schools	50	150	200

Student Ethnicity

The student population in Warren County public schools was 99.2 percent white, 0.5 percent black, 0.2 percent Hispanic, and 0.2 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. In Washington County, the public school enrollment was 99.7 percent white, 0.2 percent black, 0.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.1 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 19 below presents the 1979-1980 racial distribution of students in each school district in the two counties.

5/ Primary grades are defined as kindergarten through 6, secondary grade 7 through 12.

Table 19. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN 1979-1980

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, and Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Warren County, total	0.5	0.2	0.2	99.2
Bolton	-	-	-	100.0
Hadley Luzerne	-	-	-	100.0
Johnsburg	-	-	0.3	99.7
Lake George	0.4	*	0.3	99.2
North Warren	-	0.7	0.1	99.2
Queensbury	0.4	0.2	0.3	99.1
Warrensburg	-	-	-	100.0
Washington County, total	0.2	0.1	0.1	99.7
Argyle	-	-	0.4	99.6
Cambridge	0.2	-	0.9	99.0
Fort Ann	1.4	-	-	98.6
Fort Edward	0.2	-	-	99.8
Granville	*	0.3	-	99.6
Greenwich	-	0.2	-	99.9
Hartford	0.2	-	0.2	99.7
Hudson Falls	-	*	-	100.0
Putnam	-	-	-	100.0
Salem	0.1	-	-	99.9
Whitehall	0.2	-	0.1	99.7

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Washington-Warren-Hamilton-Essex counties BOCES provide programs in agriculture, health occupations, home economics, business and office skills, technical skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

College degree programs are available in a wide variety of occupational areas at the Adirondack Community College.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Warren and Washington counties, with populations less than 100,000, do not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore fall within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Both Warren and Washington counties plans provide a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OFT) are offered by Warren County in the following occupational areas:

- Accounting
- Auto mechanics/body
- Clerical
- Commercial cooking
- Data processing
- Industrial laboratory testing
- Machine trades
- Metal fabrication (assembling)
- Nursing
- Para-professional
- Printing
- Secretarial
- Tourism
- Welding

Washington County also provides classroom training and OJT in many of the same occupations but with greater emphasis on blue-collar skilled trades, as follows:

- Auto mechanics/body
- Building trades
- Cooking
- Cosmetology
- Counter/parts sales
- Dental technology
- Diesel mechanics
- Drafting
- Electrical wiring
- Heating and refrigeration
- Laboratory testing
- Machine trades
- Medical technology
- Nursing - LPN
- Secretarial
- Tractor trailer driving
- Welding

Warren and Washington counties expect to provide CETA services to 1,007 and 751 persons, respectively, during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 20.

Table 20. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Warren County	Washington County
Classroom training	182	120
On-the-job training	32	26
Work experience	494	405
Public service employment	234	157
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	65	43
Total	1,007	751

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Tables 22a and 22b present profiles of Warren and Washington counties' projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in these tables.

Table 21a. WARREN COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.9	51.9	63.9	63.1	20.8
Female	52.1	48.1	36.1	36.9	79.2
Age					
14-19	15.1	25.0	9.7	10.3	37.1
20-21	4.0	16.6	9.1	8.9	5.0
22-44	39.7	47.6	64.0	63.6	49.3
45-54	12.4	5.9	10.5	10.3	6.9
55 and over	28.8	4.9	6.7	6.9	1.7
Race					
White	99.4	98.5	95.6	95.9	96.4
Black	0.4	1.0	3.8	3.5	3.6
Hispanic	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0

Table 21b. WASHINGTON COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristics	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	49.9	54.0	53.7	53.0	20.0
Female	50.1	46.0	46.3	47.0	80.0
Age					
14-19	15.7	18.8	13.0	13.7	37.1
20-21	4.5	14.0	9.3	9.0	5.0
22-44	39.9	55.2	64.6	64.0	49.3
45-54	12.7	7.1	9.6	9.5	6.9
55 and over	27.2	4.9	3.5	3.8	1.7
Race					
White	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.8	94.8
Black	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	2.6
Hispanic	–	0.4	1.3	0.6	2.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

A P P E N D I X

WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Occupational Supply and Demand

During Fiscal Year 1980, 7,532 applicants registered with the Employment Service and 11,090 job openings were received, a ratio of 0.7 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 2,320 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the fiscal year.

The ratio of applicants to openings measures competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting applicants and openings for teachers (the State Job Service Office located in Warren County operates a teacher registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) the ratio for the Warren/Washington County Area was calculated; this yielded 2.3 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are several jobseekers for each opening, certain planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have a competitive advantage.

Many of the occupations selected had favorable applicant/opening ratios, some of them offering relatively easy entry but associated with high turnover, as well. Among the latter occupations were: cleaner, housekeeping; dining room attendant; groundskeeper; inventory clerk; kitchen helper; scullion; waiter/waitress; yard worker; bartender; cashier; material handler; and sales clerk.

Jobs in which applicant placement was more difficult included: sales representative; laborer, stores; inspector, paper products; truck driver; operating engineer; nurse aide; stock clerk; clerk general; administrative assistant; construction worker II; administrative clerk and tractor trailer driver.

Table 22 lists job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Warren and Washington counties. Residents who registered in selected occupations with offices of the New York State Employment Service in these counties during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980 are represented in the data on applicants. The number of job openings placed with the Employment Service by employers located in Warren and Washington counties is given in the openings data. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Although Table 22 allows the reader to access the relative supply/demand of selected occupations, the data has limitations that should be taken into consideration. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, these statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Warren and Washington counties. Not all jobseekers register with the Employment Service; some secure work through private agencies, want ads, by direct contact, or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the two counties but compete for jobs within the

counties (especially for higher paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side, represented by the number of job openings received, has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Employment Service.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Employment Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying inbalances in labor supply and demand.

Table 22 gives statistics on 9 occupational groups and 62 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants were registered or 10 openings were received during the period, have been included. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered, demand by the number of job openings received.

Table 22. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES COMBINED October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available (non registry)	Active applicants at end of period (non registry)	Openings received during period (non registry)
Occupational groups			
Total /1	7,038	2,290	3,102
Professional, technical, managerial /2	564	175	187
Clerical and sales	1,472	350	566
Service	1,626	314	1,494
Farming, fishery, forestry	142	20	115
Processing	343	84	25
Machine trades	345	88	104
Bench work	313	46	190
Structural work	644	159	219
Miscellaneous	537	157	20
Selected occupations			
Accounting clerk	29	6	8
Administrative assistant	28	5	3
Administrative clerk	69	17	9
Automobile mechanic	60	20	15
Automobile-service-station attendant	28	10	10
Bartender	51	5	52
Bookkeeper I	47	11	19
Carpenter	58	18	21
Cashier II	45	8	26
Cashier-checker	98	27	28
Catheter builder	128	2	130
Cleaner, commercial or institutional	102	24	41
Cleaner, housekeeping	170	21	196
Cleaner, industrial	26	12	10
Clerk, general	280	72	30
Clerk, typist	50	20	23
Construction worker I	135	31	35
Construction worker II	89	21	10
Cook (hotel, rest.)	80	14	93
Cook, short order I	69	16	47
Counter attendant, cafeteria	16	3	5
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	73	8	66
Dining room attendant	67	3	94
Educational therapist	25	0	125
Groundskeeper, industrial/commercial	66	5	82
Guard, security	41	7	10

Table 22. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period
Hotel clerk	18	2	26
House worker, general	22	5	21
Inspector, paper products	26	8	0
Instructor, vocational training	47	2	177
Inventory clerk	41	1	61
Kitchen helper	145	19	166
Laboratory tester	27	8	8
Laborer, stores	31	10	1
Machinist apprentice	20	3	10
Management trainee	52	15	10
Manager, retail-store	36	11	8
Maintenance repairer, building	57	14	50
Material handler	104	20	75
Nurse aide	70	25	6
Nurse, school	16	1	33
Operating engineer	22	7	2
Painter	27	3	15
Receptionist	36	6	8
Sales clerk	71	10	47
Salesperson, general merchandise	59	23	22
Sales representative, general merchandise	24	5	2
Scullion	21	0	24
Secretary	67	19	28
Shipping and receiving clerk	22	6	6
Stock clerk	47	9	5
Teacher aide I	18	2	97
Teacher aide II	222	1	2,588
Teacher, mentally retarded	166	1	2,223
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	54	21	8
Truck driver, light	22	5	2
Truck driver, heavy	93	32	13
Waiter/waitress, bar	39	2	64
Waiter/waitress, formal	222	11	289
Waiter/waitress, informal	102	37	39
Welder, arc	26	6	12
Yard worker	21	5	24

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total because the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Excludes teachers and teacher aides (in education) since a high proportion of these jobs are temporary (3 days or less).

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

Table 23. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1977
WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES
AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Warren County		Washington County		New York State	
	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total
Total	$259.5	100	$187.3	100	$102,409.1	100.0
Manufacturing	65.8	25	88.3	47	23,613.7	23.1
Contract construction	12.5	5	7.8	4	3,515.1	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	53.1	20	16.4	9	16,639.7	16.2
Services	54.5	21	14.5	8	22,202.1	21.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.7	6	6.6	4	8,987.8	8.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17.2	7	2.8	1	9,778.6	9.5
Farm	0.3	1	9.0	5	350.4	0.3
Other	2.5	1	0.7	1	467.7	0.5
Government	37.9	15	41.2	22	16,854.0	16.5

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

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Governmental Comples
200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
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155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

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Syracuse, New York 13203

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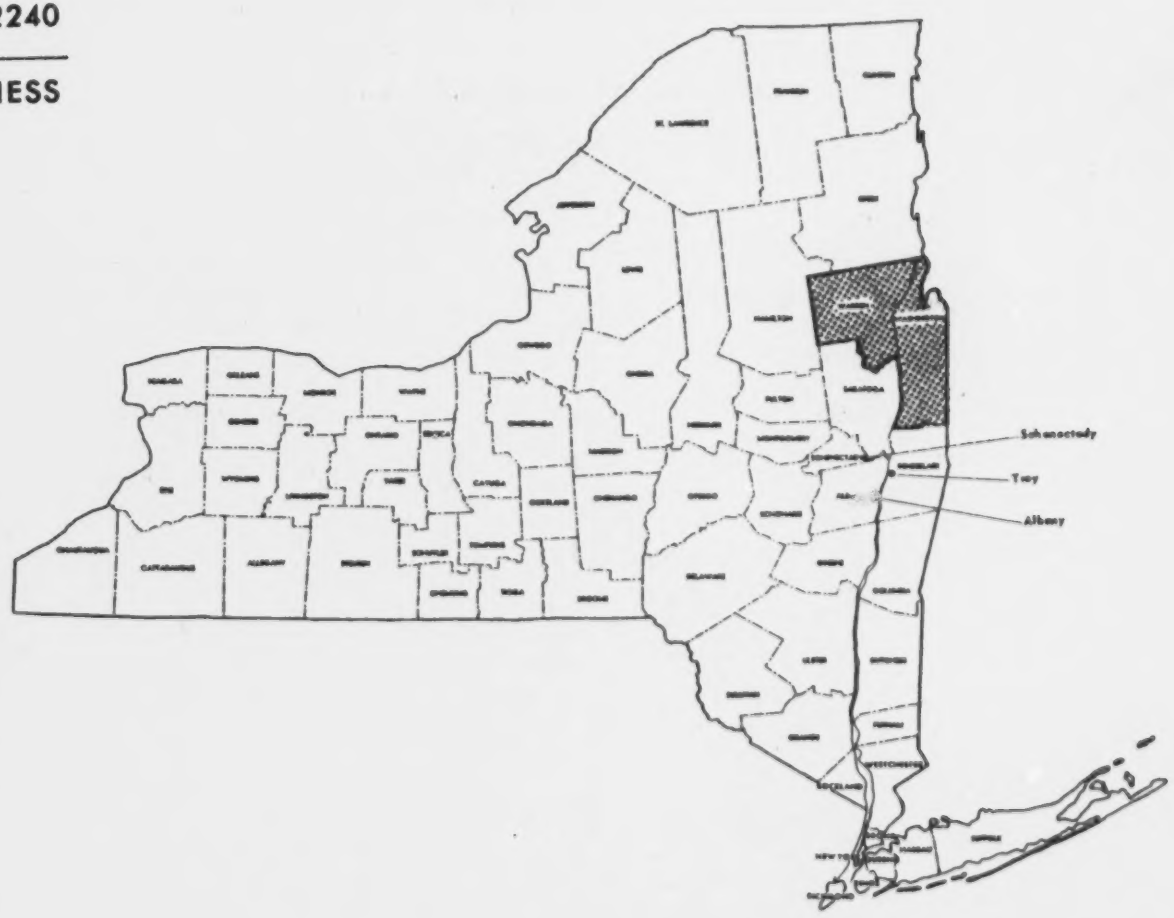

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